



## MUNSON AND McNAMARA

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

### Can We Do It!

### DO WHAT?

Sell One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars worth of Ladies Muslin Underwear in six days.

We are going to try it and if it can be done we will do it.

### Because Why?

Because we sell Muslin Underwear during this six days sale Cheaper than it was ever sold before, even at our own Special Sales.

All the ladies in this city know what kind of underwear—we sell no trash, no coarse muslin, no scant garments, no poorly made garments—at any price. Every garment we advertise is made of good muslin—dead finish—so that you can see just what it is—every seam is felled and perfect, every garment is full size and length. 25 cents seems a small price but it buys a good garment of us; 47 cents seems a small price but 47 cents buys a nice garment of us; 75 cents is not a large price but 75 cents buys an extra fine garment of us. It is now February—time to be thinking about these things for spring and summer. This is the season of the year when we have time to push this department. We have been a week at work marking the new goods and getting them ready for this sale. A great many ladies make their muslin underwear and a great many hire it made, but it don't pay, ladies, it don't pay. Come and see.

20 doz. corset covers, fine cambric, tucked front, Lot One	20 doz. chemise, plain; 30 doz. drawers, wide hem and tucks; 20 doz. skirts, wide hem and fine tucks.
2 styles corset covers,	Not one of these
2 styles chemise,	garments worth
2 styles skirts,	less than 75 cts.
2 styles drawers,	
2 styles gowns.	
2 styles corset covers,	Not one of these
2 styles chemise,	garments worth
2 styles skirts,	less than \$1.00.
2 styles drawers,	
2 styles gowns.	

### FOSTER KID GLOVES Fitted to the hand in our store.

## MUNSON AND McNAMARA

### THE STATE CAPITAL

Under the Inspiration of their Contemplated Visit to the

Continental Center of Christianizing Culture, the Chief Conservator.

The Senate is Addressing Itself Assiduously to the Work Before it.

The Susceptible Spoonydyes of the House Summer under the "Snaive Smiles of the Sisterin."

The Seductive Simper of the Slick Silk Scientist Secures a Sum of Shekels from the State—Selah.

#### TOPEKA TOPICS.

The Senate Outdoing Itself—Sufrage and Things in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

HOW DO THE LITTLE BUSY BEE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—The work of serious legislation has already commenced—the senate spent all day in reading and passing bills. The following bills were passed:

An act making appropriations to the Kansas State Agricultural college for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889.

An act making appropriations to the State Normal school for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889.

An act making appropriations for the current support of the institution for the education of the blind for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the feeble minded youth for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations to provide for water supply, heating and plumbing, connecting corridor, laundry and dry room, furniture, including kitchen, and flagging boiler house at the state reform school.

An act relating to purchases of reprints of the supreme court reports.

An act to authorize the secretary of state to purchase 25,000 copies of a compilation of the statutes of 1885, and making an appropriation therefor.

An act to remove the political disabilities of certain persons named therein.

An act to regulate and fix the terms of the district court of the Fifteenth judicial district, and to repeal chapter 95 of the laws of 1886.

An act amendatory of an act entitled An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Chautauque county to levy taxes for the creation of a bridge fund, and expend such fund in the erection of bridges, approved February 23, 1885.

An act to change the name of the county of St. John to Logan. Senate bill No. 100.

An act for the relief of Robert Curley.

An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of St. John county to build a bridge over the river to connect the county with the state.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

ways of Washington county and making the record of such roads and of the plats and surveys, the evidence of the validity of the same.

An act for the relief of John A. Williamson, assignee of A. S. Stone.

An act for the relief of Ella Woods.

An act authorizing Ellsworth township, in Ellsworth county, Kansas, to deliver bonds in aid of the construction of the Kansas Midland Railway.

An act legalizing the subscription of Blue Mound township to the capital stock of the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Co.

DO LEND ME YOUR SMELLING BOTTLE.

It was field day in the house to grant municipal suffrage to women. Bald-pated statesmen and gray-haired Demosthenes contended incessantly with congressmen and youthful Ciceros in showing up the angelic beauties and transcendent and fascinating charms of the fair sex. As a rule the old men were the most eloquent in their estimate of the great advantages that were to accrue to the state from women voting in the cities. The disagreeably muddy streets, the storm and sleet did not deter a large representation of ladies from attending. The galleries were crowded, the lobby of the house was filled to overflowing and the orators waxed warm and eloquent. Representative women came to hear the discussion from various parts of the state: Mrs. Anna L. Diggs and Miss Sarah A. Brown of Lawrence; Mrs. H. Rastall of Burlingame, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Anna C. Wait, ex-president of Kansas Equal Suffrage association; Mrs. Henrietta Wall of Hutchinson, superintendent of the franchise department of the W. C. T. U.; Dr. Nannie Stephens of Wichita; Mrs. Senator Edmonds of McLouth; Mrs. Senator Kelly of Crawford; Mrs. Senator Cooper of Oskaloosa; Mrs. Secretary Allen, Mrs. Attorney General Bradford, Mrs. A. B. Campbell and many others of Topeka; Mrs. Morrison of Labette, wife of Representative Morrison; Mrs. Cook of Atten, Harper county; Mrs. Corbett of Russell county.

The two ablest speeches were made by Mr. Carroll of Leavenworth against the bill and Mr. Hatfield of Wichita for it. Mr. Carroll's argument was certainly a very able and logical one, and was listened to with profound attention. Mr. Hatfield fully sustained his reputation as one of the most brilliant young orators of the southwest, and did honor to the majestic city in the peerless valley he represents with so much ability in the legislature. His speech thrilled the great audience with its fullness, diction and matchless eloquence, and at its close a vote was taken, resulting in a vote of 99 for the brilliant young orator from Wichita, and 24 for the statesman from Leavenworth, and so the bill passed.

SOFT OVER THE LEA.

There is a movement on foot to have Gov. Martin appoint an old and well-known Kansas insurance commissioner if he withdraws, as is not improbable, the name of W. J. Lea, whose nomination still hangs fire, and according to current report is not likely to be confirmed, as the senate cannot see how his political disabilities can be so soon removed, having been a staunch supporter of Gov. Glick and now an assistant commissioner in the Democratic administration of that office. The old timer who has been suggested, without his knowledge, however, would be promptly confirmed and by unanimous vote.

DRAW THE LINE.

A bill has been introduced by joint committee of the two houses appropriating \$15,000 for silk culture and the appointment of a board of commissioners to distribute the money. This is a tender and hard hearted legislature, but the way the demands are pouring in would indicate the line must be drawn somewhere, perhaps on silk culture and sorghum sugar manufacture, though the representatives of the latter are here in force and seem quite persistent in their efforts to establish at Fort Scott what the government has expended \$50,000 in a failure to accomplish.

A heavy thunder storm with snow, sleet and rain, passed over this section tonight.

KICKING BIRD.

Legislative Proceedings.

TOPEKA, Feb. 10.—Appropriation bills for the state charitable and educational institutions were passed on third reading during the morning session of the senate. Bills for the purchase of 25,000 copies of Dasher's compiled statutes of 1885, to reprint supreme court reports, and to change the name of St. John county to Logan, and to grant to the board of education of Fort Scott a block of ground for a university square, were also passed on third reading. In the afternoon several more bills, all of a local character, were passed on third reading in the senate. Thirty-four bills were passed on third reading. The senate joint resolution submitting a proposition to the people for a constitutional convention, was lost for the want of a two-thirds majority. In the house the municipal suffrage bill passed by a vote of 99 to 22.

A Crank and a Bomb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The bomb which exploded prematurely in the hands of a crank at the Grand opera house last night was made of a can filled with powder in the center of which was a bottle. The can was wrapped in pieces of cloth soaked in inflammable oil, and it is believed the intention was not only to kill Patti and those near the stage but also to set fire to the building. It was arranged to explode by a number of friction matches which connected with the fuse inserted in the powder. The theory is that the fuse burned too quickly for the crank.

No Trace of Trouble.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Along the river fronts today there was no indication that any difficulty existed between the longshoremen and the railroad and steamship lines. At the railroad piers the loading of cars on big floats was being carried on with regularity, and at coastwise and southern port steamship companies all evidence of the recent struggle is obliterated. Everything is as quiet as before, the strike.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The President has Approved the Army Appropriation Bill.

Congress Evidently Juggling to Render an Extra Session Necessary.

Only Nineteen Working Days Left for the Present Session and

Comparatively Little of the Real Necessary Work Accomplished. Only one of the

Appropriation Bills Passed and Signed—Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan Offered Phat Takes.

#### CAPITAL BUDGET.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The president has approved the army appropriation bill, the act for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Texas, the act for the completion of the public building at Santa Fe, N. M.

The president's reception to the army and navy tonight was more largely attended than any of these which have preceded it. The state parlors and corridors were handsomely and elaborately decorated.

BLOCKING THE WHEELS.

Nineteen working days remain to the present Congress; thirteen of the fourteen annual appropriation bills, including the river and harbor bill, are not yet ready to go to the president; ten remain to be acted upon by the senate, nine require the action of senate committees; five have not yet passed the house and two have yet to make their first step from house committees. In addition to these the last year's fortification bill yet lingers in conference.

Senator Culbourn today introduced a bill to amend the revenue statute so that no person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor any patent be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented in a foreign country, unless the same has been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application.

NOT NEEDED, THEREFORE DECLINED.

Senator Aldrich, from the committee on finance, today reported adversely the bill for the establishment of a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky. The report accompanying the bill says that the committee believe that no public interest will be advanced by the passage of the bill. Ample facilities, it continues, are now offered for the collection, disbursement and transmission of the public moneys by the designated depositories in that city without expense or risk of loss to the government, and the currency is retained in the regular channels of trade. If economy and safety in the custody of the treasury reserves and surplus funds is desired, the number of sub-treasuries should be reduced rather than increased. The cause of the adoption of the sub-treasury system no longer exists, and they cannot be urged in favor of the bill. In 1846, when the present system was adopted, there was a general feeling that the government deposits were insecure, and that the character of the state banks was such that they could not be properly selected to act as fiscal agents of the United States. The report then says that collections and disbursements of public revenues are now made with absolute safety to the government through national bank depositories, and that it is desirable to extend the sub-treasury system—which it declares is not the case—there are many cities possessing advantages over Louisville for the establishment of sub-treasuries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The substitution of Mr. Hammond for Mr. Tucker as a member of the conference committee on the anti-polygamy bill will not, it is believed, delay the consideration of that measure. The conference will meet again tomorrow, and the indications are that an agreement will then be reached on a bill similar in its principles and provisions to that passed by the house.

Mrs. Logan intends to start for Chicago next Saturday morning. While there she will take out the necessary papers for administration of her husband's estate, and will also decide upon his final burial place.

Senator Spooner, from the committee on claims, today reported favorably with slight amendments the bill recently passed by the house giving the court of claims jurisdiction over suits brought against the government.

Senator Salton today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to permit persons who are engaged in cutting logs on small streams that flow through Indian reservations to make such necessary improvements in clearing out rocks or building dams as may be required to direct the logs through rapids or shallow places.

Treasurer Jordan acting in behalf of the directors of the Western National bank of the city of New York called on Secretary Manning this morning and formally tendered the presidency of that institution. The secretary said he would give his answer in a short time.

The commissioner of pensions has today started requisition for \$918,789.99 with which to make the payment of pensions due March 4th, next. This will be the largest payment for current pensions made in any one quarter in the history of the government.

The secretary of the navy has given orders to have the following vessels at San Francisco prepared for the purpose of being appropriated by the board of inspection: the Cavalry, Luckawanna, Shenandoah and Wachusett.

A NATIONAL PRISON.

The judiciary committee of the house today reported adversely and without other comment than the recommendation that it does not pass. Representative Swineburne's bill for the erection of a United States prison for the confinement of United States prisoners. All the Republican members of the committee unite in presenting a long minority report, recommending the passage of the bill. The report states that the bill has the endorsement of the attorney general, who has earnestly recommended the establishment of such a prison and has set forth many good reasons therefor in his annual report. The report points out the evils connected with the contracting of convict labor, and continues:

The sending of United States prisoners to penal institutions not under the direct control of the United States government is of

no financial benefit to the government, as it receives nothing in return for their labor, and results in frustrating the design of justice to make the prisoners better men and law observing citizens. The prisoners of the country are no longer reformatory institutions, but money-making concerns, and the designs of the authorities of these institutions seem to make them self-sustaining at the cost of making the convicts hardened criminals. By the methods proposed in the bill the great object of justice would be better conceived in making the prison reformatory as well as penal, whose object would be to have the prisoners become better men, rather than interested in the amount of money they could realize from the labor of the prisoners, and who would not be lured from persons motives to have the prisoners upon their discharge commit some offense that would return them to the institution as is sometimes the case with parties interested in some prisons as now conducted. In justice to honest manufacturers and artisans, as well as from considerations of humanity to the prisoners themselves, the establishment of one or more United States prisons is demanded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The president officer presented resolutions of the joint convention of the house of the general assembly of Indiana, (Republican members) against the validity of the election of David Turpie as United States senator, referred to committee on privileges and elections. Also a message from the house of representatives with a substitute for the senate Chinese indemnity bill.

Mr. Edmunds said the two bills appeared to amount to the same purpose, except that perhaps the house substitute did it in a more simple way. He moved that the substitute be concurred in. Agreed to.

Mr. Dolph, from the conference committee on senate amendments to house bill to repeal all preemption, timber culture and desert land laws, reported disagreement and asked for a new conference. He said (in answer to Ingalls' question) that the differences in the conference committee had been quite radical, but that they might be overcome. The most important point was as to where there was suspicion of fraudulent entry the case should be finally decided by the interior department or by the courts. The house conference took the ground that the interior department should be the sole final judge in the matter, whereas the senate conference insisted that a man whose title was attacked in the land office should have the right of appeal to the courts.

Mr. Plumb said he had been for many years in favor of the repeal of the preemption laws, but since the subject had been under discussion he had been struck by the force of a character which was not only threatening to individual rights, but was subversive of all proper rules of procedure, and a thorough rectification of this practice was of much more importance than either of the law preemption laws or of the timber culture laws. He referred to proceedings by special agents, by detectives, by private inquiries, under which titles were assumed to be set aside on ex parte hearings. This was going on to an extent that was paralyzing business in certain sections of the west. He regarded the longer continuance of this system as a shame and a disgrace.

Mr. Call defended the administration of the land office, and said it was such as was represented by the senator from Kansas, the proper remedy was to have inquiry instituted and impeachment proceedings commenced.

After further discussion another conference was ordered.

The senate then resumed consideration of the house bill relating to the importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season.

Mr. Miller moved to amend by making the bill take effect on the first day of July instead of March, 1888. Rejected. The bill was then passed—yeas 31, nays 11, the negative votes being: Blackburn, Call, East, Evans, Kennan, Miller, Salisbury, Sewell, Vance, Van Winkle and Wish of the majority.

A committee was ordered and Messrs. Palmer and Hale were appointed.

The house bill establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky., was reported back adversely from the committee on finance and placed on the calendar.

The senate bill granting to the Spokane & Pollock Railroad company, and to the Washington & Idaho Railroad company the right of way through the Cour D'Alene Indian reservation in Idaho was passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Endicott-Johnson bill and was addressed by Mr. Gibson in support of it. He favored all attempts to place the Indians, but considered the pending proposition as the most feasible in all respects. The opening of the Nicaragua route would simply invite an issue with France, England and Spain on the Monroe doctrine. Great Britain would be more likely to favor the wish of the United States in relation to a route through the Republic of Mexico than in relation to a route over which Great Britain claimed a certain sovereignty. He had no particular fear of the British. If treated properly that animal was a reasonable one. He proposed to legislate on this question without reference to any resentments that might still linger on the minds of some against Great Britain. The people of the United States and of Great Britain understood that whenever an American right was invaded the United States was in the language of John C. Calhoun one and inseparable.

Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the bill, but before he concluded his speech the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Merriam of New York was appointed a member of the committee on naval affairs to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hewitt.

On motion of Mr. Symes of Colorado a senate bill passed increasing to \$775,000 the limit of the cost of the public building at Denver.

In the morning session, Mr. Weaver of Iowa, on behalf of the committee on expenditures in the interior department, called up the senate bill providing that in the general land office there shall be ten chiefs of divisions who shall receive a salary of \$2,000 each.

Mr. Steele of Indiana inquired whether the effect of the bill would not be to take those offices out of the provisions of the civil service act, and upon receiving an affirmative answer moved to strike out the enacting clause. The Republicans refrained from voting and left the house without a quorum in which condition it remained until the morning hour expired.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount of Georgia in the chair, on the consider and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi said that the bill of last year had gone through the house by more unanimous consent than had been given to the preceding Republican administration. When his campaign he had charged the Republican party with extra

proportion bill.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi said that the bill of last year had gone through the house by more unanimous consent than had been given to the preceding Republican administration. When his campaign he had charged the Republican party with extra

proportion bill.

### FLOODS AND FLAMES.

Disastrous Floods Continue Throughout Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania.

New York, Maryland and Missouri—Great Seas and Fields of

Floating Ice Sweep Down Upon Unprotected Cities and Towns

Carrying Houses and Bridges Away—Inhabitants Flee From Their Homes to Save Their Lives.

Great Fire in San Francisco Makes Havoc in the Chinese Quarter. Westminster, Maryland, Severely Scorching.

#### ICE AND FLOOD.

The Frigidity Ice Gorge.

LYONS, Mich., Feb. 10.—Lyons is a sea of ice. Grand river rose during the night about four feet and an ice gorge formed just below the city. The business portion of the city is under water and great damage has been sustained. The loss will reach into thousands. Several families have been driven out of dwellings and others took to upper stories. The ice gorge covers an area of about four hundred acres and is estimated twenty feet thick in places. Should the Lansing ice reach here before the gorge breaks it will probably leave the river bed and carry many houses down the river. All mails are shut off from the north and west.

Boats manned with three or four oarsmen each are making strenuous efforts to save property. Some buildings have been swept down the stream and others must surely go. The current is cutting the embankment of the Water Power company and rushing in torrents through the factories. Those who can are anchoring their buildings to keep them from being swept down stream. It is estimated that one thousand acres are covered with the ice gorge. The village is swarming with people from the country who come to witness the flood. News from up the river shows that the worst is not yet. Should the Lansing ice which is expected here to-night, reach us before this gorge gives way, there is no limiting the damage that must be done.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 10.—The melt-snow and rain have raised the river nearly six feet. The bridge at Comstock is partially carried away and bridges over the river at this place are in great danger.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 10.—The river has risen at the rate of one inch per hour since 8 o'clock this morning, and the ice is moved out from in front of the city and formed a gorge near North Lansing, which the city authorities are endeavoring to remove with dynamite. Residences along the river and adjacent streets are flooded worse than for many years past.

Labor—By the use of dynamite the ice gorges have been broken and danger seems to have passed. The manufacturers along the river are flooded and have suspended work. Buildings have been partially demolished by ice.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—The water in the Susquehanna river has been rising slowly for the past two days, and is now twenty feet above low water mark. The flats on the west side are covered with five feet of water.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 10.—The breaking of the gorges up the river has caused a great flood on the lower Susquehanna. The tracks of the Columbia & Potomac railroad are rising under several feet of water, and travel has been suspended. The water in the streets of Rag Harbor is very deep.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.—Over an inch of rain fell here between 3 o'clock this afternoon and 8 o'clock tonight. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rivers are still falling here and at the head waters.

OKLAHOMA, Mich., Feb. 10.—Ice in the Susquehanna river is jammed below the Mackinac bridge and the water is rising rapidly. All the factories along the river have been obliged to close.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 10.—It has been raining here all day and the Grand river has risen rapidly, driving out some of the residents of the lowlands.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 10.—The ice gorge at McCabe's ferry gave way today and the river is rising rapidly. Main street and the railroad tracks are submerged, trouble anticipated.

Waters subsiding.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The floods in the southwestern portion of the city are over, and all danger is past. About daylight the last of the ice gorge that caused all the trouble near McCormick's floated down the strong current of the river into the lake. The water that submerged the docks and lumber yards was so deep that where the river met and land began could not be discerned. It has gone down and the damage is not so great as it promised to be yesterday afternoon.

Higher Than Ten Years.

HOSKLOPE FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Water has been rising in Hosklope creek for 24 hours and is now higher than for several years. Much damage done. The new bridge near Barton's has been carried away, and the one at Sidneyville is gone.

Fire in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Fire broke out this morning at No. 169 Port street, occupied as a Chinese laundry and Japanese fancy store. It communicated to a residence adjoining on the west. The wash house suddenly collapsed, burying a number of persons. John Wilkinson, a Frenchman, was killed, and three others were fatally injured. It is thought several Chinamen are among the ruins.

A Maryland Town Scorching.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Feb. 10.—A large building occupied by S. K. K. & Co., dry goods, J. E. Hensley & Son, grocers, and G. W. Albright, clothier, burned this morning. Damage estimated at \$22,000.